other pigeons. When freshly killed, the white portions of the plumage were of a beautiful satin-like appearance.

C. H. FORTY.

May, 1917.

[This is an interesting occurrence, as it is only the second record of this bird from Siam, and represents a considerable extension of its range. According to Mr. H. C. Robinson (Journ. F. M. S. Mus. Vol. V, p. 140) the Pied Imperial Pigeon swarms on the southern islands of the Malay Peninsula at certain seasons of the year, but he failed to meet with it during his expedition in 1913 to the mainland and islands of the district of Bandon, in Peninsular Siam, as he had evidently expected to do. Subsequently, in May 1915, H. R. H. the Prince of Chumpon saw and obtained a solitary specimen in the same part of the country as Mr. Robinson had visited—*vide* Vol. II, p. 61 of this Journal. Koh Phai, which lies in latitude 12′ 55″ N. and longitude 100′ 35″ E , is about 280 miles N. N. E. of Bandon. Eds.]

No. VII. A Hamadryad's Nest.

The accompanying photograph of the nest of a Hamadryad (*Naia bungarus*) which I obtained last year, may be of interest to your readers. It was found early in June in the Upper Me Ing, Muang Prayow in a clump of bamboos, close to a small stream. The nest at first sight appeared to be nothing more than an ordinary heap of leaves, as the eggs were entirely covered up and hidden from sight. For the purposes of the photograph they have been partly exposed. Altogether they were 32 in number, the young ones inside being nearly fully developed, and with the white bands upon the body showing very clearly. My men told me they had seen the parent snakes at the nest the day before, but there was no sign of them either when I arrived, or afterwards, and as far as I know they had not been killed.

H. W. JOYNSON.

Jan., 1917.

No. VIII. A Two-headed Snake.

Through the kindness of Mr. Lawson, I obtained last year, an interesting specimen of a common water snake (*Homalopsis buccata*) showing two well developed heads. The owner of the snake, a Siamese, who had kept it alive for some time, stated that it ate fish regularly, devouring alternately with each head. Dissection, however, showed this procedure to have been impossible, the extra head (the lower one in the photograph), although perfect in all its external characters, was merely attached to the main trunk as regards its more important anatomical structures.